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Ge H. Today's WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS: Partly cloudy with some showers. Temp. 13-14 (51-58). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 14-16 (51-58). Yesterday's temp. 15-17 (53-55). LONDON: Sunny with some clouds. Temp. 11-13 (52-55). TOMORROW: Variable. Yesterday's temp. 11-13 (52-55). CHANNEL: Slight. FAIR. Temp. 20-21 (68-70). NEW YORK: Sun. Temp. 7-1 (54-58). Yesterday's temp. 14-16 (51-55). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

No. 28,564

Caramanlis
Appeals for
Big Margin
King to Actively
Seek to Return



GREEK ELECTIONS—Child holding a poster of Premier Constantine Caramanlis at a rally in Athens on Friday.

Mr. Caramanlis, 67, besides pledging to hold a referendum on the possible return of the monarchy after the elections, also said he would try to streamline and prune the present rather cumbersome executive branch of government.

He said the country needed a new constitution which will "strengthen the executive without limiting its accountability toward the parliament."

He denied that any agreement already had been made on a solution of the Cyprus problem.

"I repeat in the most categorical manner that there is no acceptable solution which would be nationally unacceptable," he said.

Crop Uncertainties Cited

U.S. Rejects Bid to Boost Food Aid

By Dan Morgan

ROME, Nov. 15 (UPI)—President Ford has turned down a request by members of the U.S. delegation to the UN's World Food Conference to announce an immediate doubling of America's \$175 million in humanitarian food donations in this fiscal year.

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz told newsmen here, however, that the decision does not mean a cut-back of U.S. assistance. Several U.S. aides said privately that it was likely the final value of the food donated through next June could reach the sum sought by U.S. senators on the delegation.

In Washington today, White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen confirmed that Mr. Ford had refused the aid request, but said the President reaffirmed the U.S. intention to increase food aid to needy nations, Reuters reported.

Mr. Butz, head of the American delegation in Rome, was told by telephone today that the U.S. position was, as before, that food aid would be increased, despite bad weather affecting crops, Mr. Nessen said. Washington could not make specific promises until crop reports were made, Mr. Nessen said, according to Reuters.

In reporting Mr. Ford's decision, Mr. Butz said such a com-

mitment had been ruled out for now because of continuing uncertainty over the actual needs of countries aided, the availability of the commodities, and the possible adverse fiscal effect of the increase on the current U.S. budget.

Butz: Rags Critic

During a press conference Mr. Butz lashed out at three Democratic senators critical of the U.S.'s world food policy in Rome, accusing them of putting the American delegation on the "defensive" at the 10-day-old conference and of misrepresenting the extent of American aid to hungry people. Criticism of the U.S. position by outspoken congressional advisers "has embarrassed the administration team here."

Earlier in the conference Democratic Senators Dick Clark, D-Iowa, and Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., joined by a Republican, Mark Hatfield, of Oregon, persuaded Mr. Butz to telegraph

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Move to Détente With U.S. Seen

China Promotes Its Delegate At UN to Be Foreign Minister

TOKYO, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Chinese government promoted Chiao Kuan-hua, its leading representative at the UN General Assembly since 1971, to foreign minister today in a move interpreted in Tokyo as a boost for détente with the United States.

Chinese officials have repeatedly criticized Soviet-American détente as part of a conspiracy by the superpowers to dominate the world. They are reported angry because President Ford's first meeting with Soviet Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev on Nov. 24 is to take place in Vladivostok, on territory that the czars took from China.

Mr. Chiao, who had been deputy foreign minister, replaced Chi Peng-fai, and the announcement from Peking said it was a routine change. But some observers thought there might be some connection with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's visit to Peking in 10 days and with reports that President Ford may be going to China soon.

Mr. Chiao, 66, is the leading internationalist in the Foreign Ministry. He has the confidence of Premier Chou En-lai, the prime mover in rapprochement with the United States. Diplomatic in Tokyo, he was the chief American delegate to the UN when Mr. Chiao arrived.

Mr. Chiao's relations with American officials go back 30 years, to 1944, when he was liaison officer to the wartime U.S. mission in Yenan, the Chinese Communists' capital.

Mr. Chiao, 64, is another veteran of the long march to Yenan in the mid-1930s and headed the medical department of the Red

Israeli Mobilization Report Feeds Middle East Tensions

Kissinger Feels War Is Unlikely

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that "I do not think war is likely" in the Middle East.

But he warned that the military mobilization now reportedly being conducted in the area "could get out of hand" and said that the United States was checking the reports on an urgent basis. He said that the United States had been in contact with the Soviet Union on the mobilization.

The secretary said he and President Ford reviewed possible Mideast "contingencies" with Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger. He said that he had no plans to travel to the Middle East.

Israel's national radio tonight quoted without comment Mr. Kissinger's remarks that the United States was urgently checking reports of mobilization in the Middle East.

There is "no evidence that the Soviet Union is encouraging war," he said at a news conference.

"I cannot believe," he said, "that any of the parties in the Middle East would resort to war in these circumstances."

"There is a tendency to over-react," he said, "but in my judgment we are not in a situation of immediate conflict."

U.S. Using Influence

Mr. Kissinger said that "the United States will use its influence on all powers directly involved and its influence on other powers" to make clear its feeling that a new military clash would be disastrous or all.

"The recent flare-up has only come to our attention in the last few hours," he said. "I would warn against exaggerating the imminence of any conflict there." He added: "We are calling it to the attention of the Soviet Union."

"Unless there is other outside intervention, the United States' role would be to confine itself to what it has been," Mr. Kissinger said. He declared that U.S. policy is to avoid conflict and, if a war breaks out, to bring its influence to bear to end it as early as possible.

Mr. Kissinger said that extending the life of the United Nations emergency force separating Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights was important to peace in the Middle East. He added, however, that informal statements from Syria raised "grave doubts" that Damascus would agree to extending the mandate of the UN force.

The secretary of state added that he sees no prospects for negotiations between Israel and Jordan now that Jordan's King Hussein has accepted the decision of the Arab summit conference in Rabat earlier this month (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

YESTERDAY IT DEPICTED ISRAEL OF MUCH OF ITS VOICE HERE.

The United States spoke against limiting Israel's right to speak again in the debate on Palestine except for brief periods at the end of each day in exercising a right of reply.

The vote of 75 to 23 with 18 abstentions, suddenly pushed through late in the afternoon, effectively makes the UN rostrum into a platform for the Palestinian cause.

It was the third vote in less than a month that demonstrated the power of the Asian-African majority to impose its will on the assembly. First, on Oct. 14, it overwhelmingly voted to hear the Palestine Liberation Organization speak, the first time the rostrum was to be given to a representative of anything but a duly constituted government. Then, on Tuesday, it voted to suspend South Africa from the General Assembly because of its racial policies.

Yesterday it depicted Israel of much of its voice here. The United States spoke against limiting Israel's right to speak again in the debate on Palestine except for brief periods at the end of each day in exercising a right of reply.

The spokesman, Yaakov Morris, said: "What you have just witnessed has been a completely staged performance replete with prepared speeches by Senegal and Iraq." These countries spoke in favor of limiting delegations to one speech during the debate.

The assembly vote applies to all delegations, but affects Israel more than any of the others. Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoh told reporters that while Syria was also inscribed to speak every day, as was Israel, Syria can be represented by 19 other Arab states. Israel stands alone in exposing its cause in the Palestine debate.

Assembly President Abdalaziz Bouteflika of Algeria called for the vote following a day of behind-the-scenes jockeying.

Mr. Tekoh called a press conference to announce that he had been told Israel would not be permitted to speak. Indeed, when the UN spokesman yesterday announced the list of speakers, Israel was not on it although it had been listed to speak each day.

Omitted by Mistake

By the time newsmen left the press conference, they were told that Israel had been put back on the list. A UN spokesman said that the name was resubmitted after it had been taken off by mistake, but that the president of the assembly had expressed concern about the length of the debate on Palestine because a number of countries wanted to speak on a number of occasions.

The Israelis said that this had all been orchestrated, leading up to Mr. Bouteflika's call for a vote. Mr. Tekoh wrote a letter to Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim protesting his exclusion (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Chiao Kuan-hua

Army then. As acting foreign minister, he participated in the 1971 talks with Mr. Kissinger that resulted in President Nixon's historic visit to China. Mr. Chi became foreign minister in February

United States	16	12-F	Lebanon	1-1
Denmark	3	D.E.F.	Morocco	1-1
Eire	11	F.P.	Netherlands	125 F.P.
Finland	2	F.M.	Niger	1-1
France	12	F.M.	P.L.	1-1
Germany	129	F.M.	Portugal	10 F.M.
Great Britain	10	F.P.	Spain	23 F.P.
Greece	15	D.P.	Sweden	325 D.P.
Iraq	2	D.P.	Switzerland	1-1
Italy	21	D.P.	U.S. Military (Excl.)	500 D.P.
Israel	14	D.P.	Yugoslavia	240 D.P.

Rabin Says 20 Soviet Ships Unload Arms in Syria Port

TEL AVIV, Nov. 15 (UPI)—A limited mobilization of Israeli forces is under way, according to information reaching diplomatic authorities here tonight.

But the officials said this could mean no more than regular military exercises.

The informants said that they are in no position immediately to interpret either the extent or the purpose of the partial mobilization. Since the October, 1973, war, when Israeli troops were caught by surprise by Arab attacks on several fronts, the Jerusalem government has been testing its military preparedness.

Tensions in the Middle East have been rising in recent weeks with talk of a fifth Arab-Israeli conflict.

No Way of Knowing

An official who has served in Tel Aviv said: "There's no way of knowing at the moment whether this [mobilization] is taking place for internal reasons, in order to keep the country's mobilization machine well oiled, or whether it is intended for external reasons to demonstrate Israel's readiness to fight if it has to."

The informants were not able to say whether the call-up process has just begun or whether it is in full swing.

Newsmen in Tel Aviv have been unable to report any Israeli mobilization moves because of censorship.

In Tel Aviv, Israel's Premier Yitzhak Rabin today accused the Soviet Union of creating tension in the Middle East and said that 20 Soviet ships were unloading weapons at the port of Latakia in Syria.

At a weekly luncheon of Israeli engineers, Mr. Rabin also stressed the importance of keeping the United Nations disengagement force as a peace-keeping shield between the Israeli and Syrian Armies on the Golan Heights.

The UN force's mandate expires at the end of this month and the Israeli leader said that Israel wants it renewed.

The Premier said that he was concerned that Syria might not renew the mandate of the UN force and was anxious over the future of the disengagement pact arranged by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"Israel is very much interested in maintaining the disengagement agreement," he said, calling the pact "a gleam of hope toward peace."

Strong and Ready

"If the Syrians should break the disengagement agreement," he warned, "they will find Israel strong and ready for them. This applies to all our neighbors. If they force war on us, we will fight, and we will fight well."

Mr. Rabin said that peace prospects in the Middle East "have restricted" since the recent summit conference of Arab leaders in Rabat. "But Israel will continue to seek a settlement with

Egypt and even with Syria, although that appears very difficult for the moment."

"We have no choice but to maintain our military readiness," the Premier added.

The Arab leaders' support at Rabat for the Palestine Liberation Organization has severely damaged peace prospects, Mr. Rabin said, and has eliminated Jordan as a partner in peace negotiations.

"We will manage without Jordan," he said, adding that the results of the Rabat conference had given Israel freedom of action to find other ways of solving the problems of the West Bank of Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Chief of Murder Gang

Mr. Rabin called Yasir Arafat, leader of the PLO, "the chief of the murder gang" and said that Mr. Arafat's appearance at the UN General Assembly was a world disgrace. The applause for Mr. Arafat was reminiscent of German applause for Hitler, he told the engineers.

Israel does not depend on the United Nations for its security. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

16 Nations Formally Establish Energy Agency Within OECD

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 15 (UPI)—A 16-nation international energy agency was formally established here today to deal with the world energy crisis and future energy shortages.

The group was set up within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and is the culmination of U.S.-backed efforts that began at the Washington energy conference last February to organize leading oil-consuming nations.

Only three nations on the OECD council of ministers abstained from the vote approving the agency—France, Greece and Finland. Five OECD members approved the agency but did not join it for a variety of reasons. Among the 16 who did join are three neutral states—Austria, Switzerland and Sweden.

Formal establishment of the group comes only a day after U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's tough speech in Chicago in which he urged that the industrialized democracies band together to save themselves from economic and financial ruin threatened by the energy crisis.

The major provisions of the pact setting up the agency call for reduction of dependence on oil imports, sharing in times of shortage or embargo, stockpiling, consultation with oil companies and relations with producer and developing nations.

The agency, originally called the Group of 16, shrank to 11 when Norway dropped out, and then expanded to 16. It includes the three neutrals, the United States, Canada, Japan, Turkey, Spain and eight members of the European Economic Community. The 16 nations are expected to announce Monday that membership does not affect their neutrality status. In addition, the EEC Commission is likely to be given observer status in the agency.

French officials today played down Mr. Kissinger's negative (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

In Dispensing Socialist Justice

Burma's New People's Courts Downgrade Law and Lawyers

By Joseph Lelyveld

RANGOON, Burma, Nov. 15 (NYT).—To earn their living they may have pedaled rice or served rickshaws, planted rice or served as government clerks. Whatever they did, so long as they were never lawyers, they are qualified to serve as "people's judges" in a revamped judicial system that is charged with dispensing "Socialist justice" in Burma.

"The new judicial system belongs to the people," an official pamphlet called the People's Court Manual declares. Justice is no longer the monopoly of legal experts.

The People's Courts, whose present form was defined by a constitution adopted in Burma at the start of the year, have not entirely done away with lawyers or the legal codes inherited from what is now regularly derided as the "archaic" or "colonial" judicial system the British left behind when the country gained its independence in 1947.

Not Binding Advice

But the law and the lawyers have both been downgraded. The old judges—the maligned "experts" who sat on the bench until the system was transformed—now serve their successors as "legal advisers." Their advice, however, is not binding and the new judges listen to it only when it suits them.

Similarly, prosecutors and defense lawyers can decide whether it suits them to have their case on a point of law that the judges may or may not find interesting.

"If the law is not good for my client, I abuse the law," said an attorney who had tested the possibilities of the new system. "They are the colonialists invented that law to exploit the working people."

"If the law is favorable, then I say, 'Our enemies say this Socialist country has no rule of law. We Socialists respect the law!'" At its best, "Socialist justice," as it is practiced in Burma, seems to be synonymous with village

folk wisdom. Adherents of the system say that it has brought justice closer to the people, allowing the community to mediate its own disputes without expensive, divisive litigation.

In the physical sense at least, there is something to the claim that it has come down to the people. Here in Rangoon, the imposing Criminal Court Building that the British left behind has been converted into the headquarters of the only legal political party, the Burmese Socialist Program party; the building has a heavy military guard and nonmembers are turned away.

Browsing Spectators

The displaced courts can be found, by contrast, in storefronts or simple frame structures on the order of majesty of an army barracks. At the Kyauktada People's Court in central Rangoon, hawkers were selling cheroots and betelnut in the doorway and spectators strolled in and out from the sidewalk as if browsing in a bazaar.

The judges sat on one side of small conference table, across from them sat the prosecutor, his witnesses and the defendants. Occasionally, but not always, whoever was testifying stood to speak. The tenor of the proceedings was entirely conversational.

At the Tamwe People's Court, in the eastern part of the city, a panel of three judges was hearing the case of two 16-year-old girls who had been accused of loitering for purposes of prostitution; the girls said they had gotten lost on their way home from the movies.

In this case, the people's judges turned to the legal adviser, a former judge named U Tan Latt. He observed that the girls were very young and had never been in trouble before. On his recommendation, they were freed on good behavior.

U.S. Rejects Bid to Boost Aid By One Million Tons of Food

(Continued from Page 1)

that the move would demonstrate dramatically the U.S.'s commitment to the war on hunger.

All four backers of the move had left Rome tonight and could not be reached for comment on Mr. Ford's refusal.

In a speech here last week, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger announced a \$50-million increase in the food giveaway program. The original amount sought in April would buy an estimated million tons of grain. The senators wanted that doubled.

Mr. Butz conceded today that there is some "inherent conflict" between interests of U.S. consumers and the needs of hungry people. The administration's argument is that additional food giveaways abroad could have a domestic price impact in a current tight-supply situation.

Mr. Butz said the United States had shipped 500,000 tons of grain to the drought-stricken Sahel region in Africa and had pledged 250,000 tons of grain to Bangladesh through June, while the senators tried to give an impression that U.S. aid was shrinking.

The aid controversy has nothing to do with longer-term proposals for international food assistance being discussed here.

The United States has backed a proposal to establish a 10-million-ton annual minimum target over the next three years for all in-

Tito Leaves East Berlin

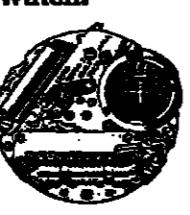
BERLIN, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Yugoslav President Tito ended a four-day official visit to East Germany today and flew home to Belgrade.

THE SEIKO QUARTZ IS CHANGING THE WORLD'S STANDARD OF ACCURACY.

It's at least four times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch.

The Seiko Quartz has no mainspring, no balance wheel, no alloy tuning fork. Instead, the time is kept by a tiny gold-coated quartz crystal which is vacuum-sealed in a capsule. It oscillates at exactly 16,384 times a second. (In comparison, an alloy tuning fork averages only 360 oscillations a second.) Its accuracy you can see as the second hand moves in a precise one step motion every single second. That's why the Seiko Quartz is accurate, not just within seconds per day or per week, but within seconds per month.

Depending on the model you choose (and Seiko has the biggest selection of quartz watches) the Seiko Quartz is from 4 to 80 times more accurate than any other type of wristwatch. It's what you'd expect from the people who sold the first quartz watch and who sell more than anybody else in the world.



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Someday all watches will be made this way.



Associated Press
WARM WELCOME—With Premier Fidel Castro at his side, Yasir Arafat, head of Palestine Liberation Organization, waves to cheering crowd as he arrives in Havana Thursday for four-day visit. He will hold talks with Cuban leaders and tour the island.

16 Nations Adopt OECD Energy Agency

(Continued from Page 1)

reaction in Chicago to their own plan for an oil summit meeting between oil consuming and producing countries, and instead said there were "marked convergences" between the French and American approaches.

In his speech, however, Mr. Kissinger made it quite clear he did not think the time was ripe to meet with the producers. "We have no other alternative," he said, but to first establish "consumer solidarity."

The French still hope that a preparatory meeting among oil producers, industrial consumers and nonindustrial consumers can be held in Paris next month. They have proposed a full-fledged summit meeting for early next year.

A high official of the French Foreign Ministry recently returned from Washington without receiving a U.S. response to the French project. Officials here say that so far the United States is

Tory Party MPs Make No Attempt To Oust Heath

LONDON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Conservative members of Parliament made no move at a meeting yesterday to oust party leader Edward Heath, who has been under criticism for leading the Tories to defeat in three of the last four general elections.

However, Mr. Heath agreed at the meeting to an immediate review of the procedure under which the party elects its leaders.

"I am the servant of the party," the former prime minister said at a session of the "1922 Committee," which groups all Conservative party lawmakers.

The meeting was private, but party officials said that there was no strong demand to oust Mr. Heath. They said that nearly all possible rivals for the leadership post, including party chairman William Whitelaw, chief financial spokesman Robert Carr and deputy financial spokesman Margaret Thatcher, have stated that they will not run against Mr. Heath.

The only serious rival who has set up under those circumstances is Sir Keith Joseph, spokesman for the party on social security matters and a representative of its right wing.

Mr. Joseph told newsmen that "some pain is so bad you may need two, three, four, five, six or even 20 times the usual dose to get rid of it. But there would not be instant death." He specifically denied having carried out euthanasia. "It's a matter of definition," he said.

He later told newsmen that "some pain is so bad you may need two, three, four, five, six or even 20 times the usual dose to get rid of it. But there would not be instant death." He specifically denied having carried out euthanasia. "It's a matter of definition," he said.

The implication is that the head of the guerrilla movement, by what he said and did not say, left room for eventual efforts to work out some sort of coexistence between Israel and the PLO.

Mr. Kissinger, on a two-day visit to the Irish Republic, emphasized that a decision by Britain to leave the EEC would be a serious blow to the Community. "It would be a great disappointment. Britain is a big power and very important to Europe."

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anges 'Probably' to 'Will'

Ford Definitely Plans to Run or the White House in 1976

By Robert Siner

President Ford (ASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (IHT). — President Ford will definitely run for the presidency in 1976, the party-line House disclosed today.

Rep. residential press secretary

John Nessen in response to a question at the regular morning

After his briefing, said that Mr. Ford

is ready to run in 1976" and that

President had made a definite

statement to that effect

Is today.

said Mr. Ford had made

his mind two years before the

and ahead of any other

candidate, Republican or Democ-

Mr. Nessen replied:

I guess you've heard him say

much he enjoys being Presi-

dent."

The press secretary said, "I

told him it first on Mon-

day" when "some people were

to talk to him and ask him if

was ready to drop the

"probably." He said yes."

Mr. Ford had previously said

that he would "probably"

a full term in the White

House.

Consulted Wife

Mr. Nessen also said that the

President obviously must have

consulted with his wife and "it's

far from the fact that he said

she must have gone along

with it."

Mr. Ford promised his wife

he would not run for the

sidney against her wishes.

Mr. Ford's recent surgery for

testicular cancer

R.J.S. Army Is Told

to Stop Using

Subversives List

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP). — Secretary of the Army Howard

B. Callaway said last night that he

ordered his subordinates to

use a re-pealed government

list of subversive organizations as

standard for discharge of ser-

vemen.

Mr. Callaway told a reporter

that use of the list was a "mis-

ake." He indicated that Army

officials had been unaware that the

President Richard Nixon

published the attorney general's

list of subversive organizations

in June, even though the action

had been widely publicized.

Mr. Callaway acted after it be-

came known that Army officials

had started a move to discharge

Steven Wattemaker, a re-

alist, because he was a member

of the Young Socialist Alliance,

which was on the attorney gen-

eral's list.

The Young Socialist Alliance

is a branch of the Socialist Work-

ers party, among about 300

groups listed as subversive under

the McCarthy era of the 1950s.

In his executive order abolish-

ing the list last June, Mr. Nixon

reiterated that it "shall not be

Collected for any purpose."

Peace Corps Pullout

Walks Requested by Peru

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI). —

Peru has asked the United

States to withdraw all 137 Peace

Corps workers from that country,

State Department spokesman

said yesterday.

Peru asked the U.S. Embassy

Lima to have the American

workers withdrawn as quickly as

possible, saying that their work,

primarily agricultural develop-

ment projects, can be done just

as well by Peruvians.

Die in Italy Shootout

MILAN, Nov. 15 (AP). — A po-

liceman and a bandit were killed

yesterday in a shootout after a

hold-up in a bank at Brusco, a

town 30 kilometers northwest of

the capital.

Two people were killed in a

shootout in Milan yesterday.

The basic idea behind it was

for the people to learn about each

other and to meet new faces," said

the girl, who participated along

with about 50 other students.

On Wednesday, the student an-

nounced that they were "post-

poning" the program after being

informed that college officials

had decided to act against them.

Not the Object

Sex was not the object of the

experiment, said the girl student,

freshman.

"At the beginning, we told them

they were interested in being in

this just be-

cause they wanted someone of

the opposite sex than we told

them to get out because that's not

what it's all about," she said.

Students were matched when

families were picked out of grab

bins.

The initial pairings were com-

pleted Monday, and students were

in 3-2 lead.

Changes 'Probably' to 'Will'

ford Definitely Plans to Run

or the White House in 1976

By Robert Siner

breast cancer caused speculation

that the President might decline

to run but Mr. Ford reportedly

had told friends that even if the

cancer should recur, Mrs. Ford

would have better care in the

White House than anywhere else

Asked whether the President

had conferred with Republican

leaders before reaching the deci-

sion, Mr. Nessen said, "I don't

know who he conferred with, if

anybody."

The press secretary also said

that Mr. Ford was aware that some

Republicans might chal-

lenge his candidacy and attempt

to nominate a candidate of their

own.

Since Mr. Ford took office three

months ago, voter disenchantment

with the Republican party has

brought about a Democratic sweep

in the Nov. 5 elections and GOP

grumbling about the leadership.

Asked whether the President

had consulted with his wife and "it's

far from the fact that he said

she must have gone along

with it."

Mr. Ford promised his wife

he would not run for the

sidney against her wishes.

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groups listed as subversive under

the McCarthy era of the 1950s.

In his executive order abolishing

Obituaries

Film Star Johnny Mack Brown, 70

WOODLAND HILLS, Calif., Nov. 15 (UPI)—Johnny Mack Brown, 70, a star in Western films and an All-American football player at the University of Alabama in the 1920s, died at a hospital here yesterday. He had been suffering from a kidney problem for four months.

Mr. Brown had an outstanding career as a halfback for the Crimson Tide. As a senior, in the 1926 Rose Bowl game, he caught touchdown passes of 61 and 30 yards and Alabama defeated the University of Washington, 30-19.

The following year, Mr. Brown was an assistant coach and returned to the Rose Bowl with the Alabama football team. He contacted actor George Fawcett, who suggested he try motion pictures.

Mr. Brown started his film career with a leading role in the 1928 drawing-room comedy, "Our Dancing Daughters."

But his handsome, rugged appearance led him to Western films. He had starring roles in productions with Greta Garbo, Jackie Coughlan, Norma Shearer, Jean Crawford, Mae West and others. He co-starred with Mary Pickford in "Coquette," in which she won an Academy Award.

He made a Western epic, "Billy the Kid," and later did a series of Westerns, including "Range Justice," "Western Renegades," and "West of El Dorado."

Mr. Brown married his college sweetheart, Constance Foster, and they had four children.

In 1951, after some guest appearances on the "Perry Mason" and "Wells Fargo" television shows, Mr. Brown became a host at a Beverly Hills restaurant.

Omar al-Sakkaf

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Omar al-Sakkaf, 50, the Saudi minister of state for foreign af-



Johnny Mack Brown



Omar al-Sakkaf

UPL

fairs and a close adviser to King Faisal died last night in his Waldorf-Astoria Hotel suite.

The Saudi ambassador to the United Nations, Jamil Baroudy, said Mr. Sakkaf died of a cerebral thrombosis. Mr. Sakkaf had attended the UN debate on Palestine here.

A U.S. Air Force plane flew Mr. Sakkaf's body to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Sakkaf was a graduate of the American University of Beirut and studied political science at Harvard University. Born in Medina, he had served as ambassador to Ethiopia and permanent under secretary in the Saudi Foreign Ministry before becoming minister of state in 1968. King Faisal holds the post of foreign minister.

Alexander S. Panyushkin

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Alexander S. Panyushkin, 68, a former Soviet ambassador to the United States and a Kremlin intelligence specialist, died yesterday in Moscow after a long illness, according to Pravda, the Soviet party newspaper.

Mr. Panyushkin was identified by several Soviet security officers who defected to the West in the late 1950s and early 1960s as the chief of the party's second section on state security—the section entrusted with foreign intelligence. Mr. Panyushkin served in Washington as ambassador from 1947 to 1952, during the cold war and McCarthy era.

Sergei Urushevsky

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (Reuters)—Russian movie cameraman Sergei Urushevsky, 65, who won international acclaim for his work on "The Cranes Are Flying," has died here, Tass said.

Dr. Jerome P. Webster

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (NYT)—Dr. Jerome Pierce Webster, 86,

**Safety Buttons
Are Unsafe**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Consumer Product Safety Commission disclosed today that it is recalling 80,000 of its own lapel buttons promoting toy safety.

The commission said the buttons have sharp edges which can slash, paint which can break off and clip which can be broken off and swallowed by small children.

The yellow buttons picture a toy brown bear, with black lettering that urges, "Think Toy Safety."

an internationally known plastic surgeon and professor emeritus of clinical surgery at the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, died yesterday in a hospital after a brief illness.

James Phelan

HONOLULU, Nov. 15 (UPI)—James Phelan, 81, who was the head football coach at the University of Washington from 1930 to 1941 and a player at Notre Dame under Knute Rockne from 1915 through 1917, died at Queen's Medical Center yesterday.

F. M. (Jack) Flynn

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (UPI)—Francis M. (Jack) Flynn, 71, for 27 years president, publisher and then chairman of the board of the New York News, died in New York Hospital early today after a short illness.

Brezhnev Flu Reported

MOSCOW, Nov. 15 (AP)—Western sources in Moscow said today that Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev is suffering from influenza.

Even After Investment Pace Slackens**Hawaiians Still Resent Japan's Money Invasion**

HONOLULU, Nov. 15 (AP)—The pace of Japanese investments in Hawaii is subsiding, but the controversy and the ill-feeling over the economic invasion remain.

About 20 major ventures by Japanese firms were recorded here in 1973, but less than a half-dozen have been reported so far this year.

One of those was the highly publicized sale of three more resort hotels to Japanese financiers Kenji Osano. These sales alone have caused more criticism than all of the previous Japanese forays into the Hawaiian business world.

"What the Japanese couldn't do with bombs in World War II, they are doing now with money," said a local tour-company employee, expressing a view held by many residents.

\$450 Million Invested

Japanese investments total about \$450 million and account for more than half the foreign investments in the state.

Japan's inflation and a deficit in its balance of payments are seen as the reasons for the tapering off of investments. But these problems did not stop Mr. Osano from buying the Sheraton-Waikiki, Royal Hawaiian and Sheraton-Maui Hotels from Sheraton-ITT Corp. for a record \$165 million.

The acquisition gave Mr. Osano control of 4,500 hotel rooms in Hawaii, and almost a fourth of those in Waikiki. It also established him as the top foreign property-owner in the resort.

Mr. Osano earlier bought two other Waikiki hotels, also from Sheraton. Sheraton will continue to operate the hotels under a long-term contract with Mr. Osano.

The Japanese financier owns 30 hotels in his own country, all outside Tokyo. He also is the center of a struggle over the public's right to know.

Customs here dictates that officials' memoirs are submitted for approval to the Cabinet Office. This is a small and elite band of civil servants who serve as the cabinet secretariat from one administration to the next.

Since June, Mr. Crossman's literary executors have been trying to get permission to publish him with Sir John Hunt, the cabinet secretary, but so far, he has refused.

Intransigent Veto

This week Anthony Howard, successor to Mr. Crossman as editor of the weekly New Statesman, charged that Sir John had imposed "a totally intransigent veto." The failure to overturn him amounted to a "cynical betrayal" of the Labor party's pledge of open government, Mr. Howard contended.

Today Prime Minister Harold Wilson answered the complaint. Mr. Crossman's diary has not been cleared, he told the Commons, because it gives "detailed accounts" of cabinet meetings and of "advice given in confidence by individual civil servants and others in the belief that their confidence would be protected."

Sir John, said Mr. Wilson, is ready to consider a text without the offending paragraphs, and Mr. Wilson has approved his approach.

Mr. Wilson's aides say he has not and will not read the diaries in advance because of his obvious stake in their contents. Instead, the Prime Minister said, he has delegated the review task to Sir John, who is in a unique position to assess these matters with impartiality.

Continuing Dispute

Mr. Wilson's explanation is not likely to end the dispute. How specific Sir John's objections are is still unclear. Also unclear is whether a civil servant can judge impartially material that might embarrass other civil servants.

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Asking about the New Statesman attack

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Asked about the New Statesman attack, Mr. Greene said, "I'm not as distressed as [Mr. Howard]." The publisher added after a pause, "Not yet."

In another interview however,

Mr. Crossman supported Mr. Howard's charges in full.

Sir John's objections, she said, do not relate to what Dick [Crossman] said about cabinet meetings that he should have said it at all."

Bonn 'Spy' Denies Charge; Detention Called Too Hasty

BONN, Nov. 15 (AP)—The case of the spy who wasn't—or was—he has heaped fresh embarrassment on West German counterintelligence, still smarting from the spy affair that led to the downfall of former Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Six months after Mr. Brandt resigned on May 6, after senior chancellery aide Guenter Guillaume was unmasked as an East German spy, a new espionage sensation got newspaper headlines this week.

The over-hasty detention of Mr.

Guillaume

In a parliamentary inquiry into the Guillaume scandal, intelligence and counterespionage agents came under heavy fire for allowing the spy to remain in the chancellery aide 11 months after his fall under suspicion.

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GENEVA

HOTEL LE GRAND Yverdon

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HOTEL METROPOL

GENEVA

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14 Rue de l'Alouette. Tel.: 022/21 62 50.

GENEVA

HOTEL LE GRAND Yverdon

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Hôtel Méditerranée

GENEVA

First class. 108 rooms, large conference room, partly air-conditioned, centrally located, op. Air-Terminal.

14 Rue de l'Alouette. Tel.: 022/21 62 50.

President Park Freez

Five Jailed Americans

SEOUl, Nov. 15 (AP)—South Korean President Chung Hee Park today pardoned five Americans serving prison terms under Korean law as a goodwill gesture in connection with President Ford's visit here next week.

A government announcement said the five, including four soldiers and a civilian, came out of

Shinon Penitentiary, near Seoul

at 11 a.m. A U.S. military spokesman here said the four servicemen would be turned over to their units for unspecified further se-

rvices.

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Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, November 16-17, 1974 *

Great Wealth and Public Office

One of the threads running through the hearings and the commentary on the nomination of Nelson A. Rockefeller to be vice-president is the proposition that the joining of national political power with the economic power of the Rockefeller family would be bad for the country. This proposition has been spelled out both abstractly and precisely. In its abstract form, and stripped of unnecessary rhetoric, it becomes an argument that the very rich should not be allowed to hold high political office because they bring with them a distorted view of American life. More precisely, the question becomes, as Sen. Cannon has put it, whether Mr. Rockefeller realizes the inherent risks of "the wedding of great economic and political power." In either form, it seems to us, there is a mischievous line of inquiry to the extent that it directs attention away from the real questions and diverts it toward a classical Marxist analysis of American politics in which, by definition, the holders of great wealth are, however enlightened individually, unavoidably corrupt agents of their class.

* * *

It is true, no doubt, that in some cases the holders of great wealth may not be fit to hold high public office. Their view of America may be so distorted and so narrow-minded as to make them blind to the issues the nonwealthy in the country face. Similarly, some of the poor in the country may be unfit for high public office because their economic status has distorted their vision in a different but equally disqualifying way.

And the same can be said of any general class of persons—males, females, white, black, rich, poor, bankers, lawyers, soldiers and so on. There were those who felt Gen. Eisenhower should not have been president because he possessed a "military mind," and those who distrusted Woodrow Wilson because he was a professor, and those who would have ruled Lyndon Johnson because he was a Texan. The point is simply that it is the character and qualifications of the individual that matter most and these are not criteria that can fairly be applied on the basis of race or sex or social and economic background, or professional experience, or regional origin.

Fortunately, Mr. Rockefeller chose to deal directly with the issue of his wealth in his opening statement before the Senate Rules Committee on Wednesday. It now seems very clear to us that he understands the risks of which Sen. Cannon spoke and the arguments made on this issue, both precisely and abstractly, and he may understand them far better than most of his critics or questioners.

The real questions about wealth and economic power as they relate to the vice-presidency (and the presidency) which Congress

should be attempting to answer were spoken by Mr. Rockefeller himself: "Am I the kind of man who would use his wealth improperly in public office? Or, more generally and more importantly, would my family background somehow limit and bind me, so that I would not be able to see and serve the general good of all Americans?"

The answers to those questions, we believe, can only be found in Mr. Rockefeller's record. And despite all the insinuations and all the details that have been dredged up in the last three months, there is not yet one substantial bit of evidence that suggests he has used his wealth improperly or that he has been unable to see the problems of the average American. Indeed, all the evidence surfaced so far points in just the other direction. What was the purpose of the loans and gifts he made to various public officials in New York State? His testimony is that his purpose was to make it possible for the state to have the services of men it might not otherwise have been able to attract, and nothing has been produced to contradict his version. That may not be a desirable way to run a state government—and in our view it is not—but it is neither unique in American history nor on its face an improper use of wealth. It may be worth recalling that in World War II it was patriotic for others to supplement the salaries of some of those who worked for the federal government for a dollar a year.

As to Mr. Rockefeller's second question, which has to do with the proposition that the rich should not be in high political office, there is no doubt from his record as governor of New York and as a national political candidate that he is sensitive to the needs of ordinary citizens. Few governors have been as quick to respond in a constructive and creative way to public needs as he was in his 15 years in Albany.

* * *

We do not know in what direction the Senate Rules Committee intends to proceed with all the witnesses it still plans to hear. Nor do we know what surprises the House Judiciary Committee has in store. But we do know that the continuing rounds of questions about the details of various gifts and loans and about the obviously misguided decision to publish a book on Arthur Goldberg have produced little new and nothing that, in our view, is discrediting. We also know that the country has been without a vice-president for three months now. At some point in this protracted inquiry—and that point is fast approaching—it will become appropriate to ask whether some part of the purpose of the exercise now going on is not to cripple Mr. Rockefeller as a future political candidate rather than to investigate his qualifications to be vice-president.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Cuba and the U.S.

Clearly Washington, if it had wished, could have opened the way to readmitting Cuba to the OAS by casting a vote in favor instead of abstaining. Many Latin Americans find it hard to understand that an American president can visit Peking or seek a consensus with Moscow, yet normalization with Cuba seems impossible. And indeed there does seem to be a common benefit deriving from breaking the Caribbean ice. Cuba could be a receptive market for the United States; there are plenty of people interested in Cuban sugar. Castro is showing signs of wanting to diversify his industries, and the United States would be the best partner in modernizing Cuban sugar production.

The American abstention at Quito was probably well-intended, but in the long run it could harm Washington. The vote will not convince American opponents, and the others will be increasingly encouraged to pursue an independent policy.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

World Food Conference

Efforts to banish hunger throughout the world at the unique UN World Conference on Food in Rome are being sabotaged by a depressingly large number of the 130 countries present who seem more interested in turning it into an old-style "anti-colonialist" revival meeting. Their argument is the familiar all-purpose one that anything that goes wrong in a developing country, after however many decades of independence and however many billions of dollars of aid, is due to "colonialist exploitation" in the past.

Rome is meant to help. Yet rarely have

so many axes been ground, not to remove obstacles, but to attack those few countries stable and willing to help, and especially America... All accuse America of wanting to make profits out of food. But in this case all it needs to do is to produce, corner the market (as others do in oil) and sell at monopoly prices. Instead it calls a conference to increase production elsewhere, reduce consumption and build up crisis stocks.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Rise in Price of Gold

The present extra nervousness of leading currencies and the further rise in the price of gold reflect general fear and uncertainty as much as any particular rational calculations about the prospects for the world economy or for individual national economies. Whenever fear and uncertainty increase there is a marked tendency for currency holders to seek refuge in familiar places—to sell weaker currencies such as the U.S. dollar, the British pound and the French franc and to buy the traditionally stronger currencies like the West German mark as well as gold.

The present spasm is no exception; and the British authorities have once again reason to be thankful that the Arab governments' reluctance to place too high a proportion of their deposits in American hands tells in favor of the pound sterling, which they regard as a friendlier currency. The fact that the United States is a friend of Israel counts strongly in Arab minds; and as a result Britain has enjoyed a larger inflow of short-term deposits of oil surplus money than could have been expected on the strength of a purely economic appraisal.

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 16, 1899

PARIS.—The mischievous story of Russia and Japan being on the verge of war evidently set afloat by sharp diplomacy in the form of stirring dispatches from Shanghai and elsewhere in London papers has happily met with prompt and emphatic denial from all quarters. The fact is that Russia is probably too powerful for Japan and the Oriental kingdom certainly cannot count on any European friends to help it.

Fifty Years Ago

November 16, 1874

TOKYO.—Military instruction in middle schools, higher schools and universities in Japan along the lines of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in American colleges, will be instituted shortly, according to plans of the War Office. Officers of the regular army on active service will be attached to each school in the country and will serve as advisors and instructors to the students.



Rockefeller on the Stand

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It's going to be a while before Nelson Rockefeller is confirmed by the Congress as vice-president of the United States, but he'll make it if he keeps his temper, and the long delay, while a little scary with Carl Albert as the designated pinch hitter for President Ford, has some advantages.

The right honorable gentlemen on Capitol Hill who are doing the questioning wouldn't like to answer for themselves the questions they are asking Rockefeller, but

They want to establish the idea that the vice-presidency is not a nothing job, and that nominees for that office must be scrutinized and deconstructed before being certified under the 25th Amendment as safe and respectable potential presidents of the great republic. Especially, they want the nominee to remember who does the certifying around here.

TV Exposure

It may also be that the senators, who of course are all Bible-reading, God-fearing men, are trying to prove that it is easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven. Normally most senators are partial to rich folk, but in this case they want to demonstrate that (1) the Congress is the watchdog of the people; (2) the Congress is going to be as skeptical of Rockefeller as it was of Nixon; and (3) the Congress has a few potential presidents of its own, whose qualities can scarcely be appreciated unless they get protracted exposure on free national commercial television.

Rockefeller is a little impatient and even resentful of all this savage questioning on *The Hill*. He bristles a bit about being asked to explain how his wealth enhanced his political power, and he says he has overcome the handicaps of poverty—so if these were equal hurdles. But on the whole, this televised grilling of Rockefeller is probably the best thing that has happened to him since he met "Happy."

In his long and useful career in the public service, something has always held Rockefeller back. It was not merely the public feeling that his wealth gave him an unfair advantage over his political opponents, but paradoxically, that, because of his wealth, he seemed determined to prove that he was just one of the boys. He developed a public manner that seemed vaguely out of character. He always sounded too cheery about the latest disaster, too glad to see people he had every right to detest. There was something amiable about his "hi-yehs," but it came through as a pose and it hurt him.

Down to Reality

The confirmation hearings here in Washington stripped him down to reality. He was no longer making the best speeches money could buy, but was alone at 65, fighting not with his wealth but with the national role that has always eluded him in the past. He resented the leeks and what he regarded as the occasional invasions of his privacy, but in the process, he was finally able to reveal his character and his wide knowledge of national and world affairs, and in the end, these are the things that will undoubtedly set him through.

There are powerful forces ranged against him. He has collected enemies over the years. He has been too progressive for the Re-

publican conservatives, and lately, too conservative for the Democratic leftists, and too unpredictable for a lot of people in the middle—all of whom fear that making him vice-president might put him in the White House in the election of '76.

But despite all the disclosures about his wealth and his fiddling with money to produce a propaganda book against Arthur Goldberg, the main thing that comes through in these hearings so far is that all good and bad things considered, this is a serious and experienced man who can probably fill the vice-presidency as well as anybody else President Ford is likely to nominate.

After all the evidence is in, the main question will still be whether he can do the job, and if Rockefeller is rejected, who will then be nominated in his place? Here the record of President Ford's original decision to nominate Rockefeller is interesting.

He eliminated many possible candidates from Elliot Richardson of Massachusetts to Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, and got down to his "short-list" of three: Rockefeller, George Bush of Texas, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois, former congressman and U.S. Ambassador to NATO Headquarters in Brussels, and now his chief of staff in the White House.

Old men sported boutonnieres. Young girls wore their finery. There was singing and dancing and joking and rapturous shouting of slogans against the military junta which ran the country for seven years. The police were as polite as London bobbies at the old school. Even Constantine Caramanlis—the crusty Premier who has not wrongly been likened to Gen. de Gaulle—told a visitor the election was "like a fair."

A hardened Communist, Haralos Florakis, the head of the Greek party loyal to Moscow, was even more impressed. "No rally of that kind," he said of the huge crowd which attended the Communist meeting here on Wednesday night, "has been held since the liberation in 1944. Every one of those people knew they would be in the dossiers of the secret police as leftists. They knew that might hurt them, or their children, or even their

Letters

Moral Myopia

The 25th Amendment does, perhaps, confuse confirmation with beatification. Sainthood clearly should not be a prerequisite for the vice-presidency. However, before concluding that Congress is scrutinizing the Rockefeller record with undue zeal, consider the following:

1) 400 FBI agents poring over his records really is not an imposition; one need only recall the thoroughness of the "hundreds" of FBI interviews that "solved" the Watergate burglary at the Ells-Liddy level.

2) Recent events ought to remind us of the main reason for the extra care the Amendment contemplates—an unselected vice-president may be called upon to assume the presidency.

3) The standards for judging an appointed vice-president are actually no more onerous than the norms applied in national elections. If, for example, Donald Nixon had been discovered secretly using a Rebozo loan to fund a sordid book about George McGovern during the 1972 campaign, his brother would have been faced with a nasty political issue. Should it be less so now because the brother is Laurance Rockefeller, the money

is inherited and the campaign is in the Congress?

4) At a minimum, a potential vice-president should be shown to know right from wrong.

Nelson Rockefeller—or any rich man—can pay, loan, bequeath or otherwise favor his personal staff with anything he wants, but state officials, including his "own" appointees, are different. New York state law says so; common sense says so. Chairmen of public agencies take their own oaths, not to their governor, or their bankers or their patrons, but to the people of the state and its constitution. Sometimes those oaths may require disagreement with their superiors. Hidden obligations (whether legal or moral) can make such confrontations too disagreeable a duty. One strains to recall any resignation on principle from Rockefeller's administrations.

The trouble with Rockefeller is not so much what he did but that he genuinely seems unaware that it was wrong. His gifts to officials were a serious breach of the integrity of our public institutions. Congress should reflect long and hard before putting his moral myopia at the service of Gerald Ford's limited vision.

TERENCE R. CONNELLY
London.

PEO and Pretoria

Bending the UN's Rules

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Twice this week the United Nations bent its traditions, if not its rules, first by inviting the head of a political movement, Yasir Arafat, to address its assembly as if he represented its government, and second by suspending South Africa's participation in the current session.

The chiefs of the Algerian, Cypriot and Mozambique guerrilla movements never were received—or even aspire to that honor. Yet Arafat staged a triumphant entry. A careful reading of the UN Charter shows no clause specifically barring participation when invited of a nonmember or a nonstate, but it hasn't occurred before.

The case of South Africa is different although the two examples are implicitly related. Both stem from the preponderant fact of today's General Assembly composition: a heavy majority of votes from the underdeveloped Third World, actively endorsed (despite their own rivalry) by Russia and China.

Bankrupt

Gone are the days when, as with Korea, a strong pro-U.S. bloc could swing the international organization behind it. U.S. diplomacy in the Third World has been proven politically bankrupt.

American money helped put one after another former colony on its feet but American policy sought to compose so many contradictions and was often so ineptly expressed that its influence declined to virtually nil. Thus, for example, we are today in the position of being disliked in varying degrees by India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

There must be something wrong with our formulation if (while requesting more aid) so many nations oppose us. China, by contrast, has deliberately courted Afro-Asian favor and, with slight expenditure, has made great headway.

The U.S. opposition to Arafat's appearance at the UN came as no surprise because of our support for Israel. Washington also opposed the assembly's suspension of South Africa.

Moral Offenders

In that action the UN ignored its constitution. Article 5 stipulates that a suspension must be recommended by the Security Council. This was not done with South Africa. Moreover, one must review the roll of moral offenders during the UN's history in order to judge this action.

I hasten to stress that, as anyone who has read my dispatches all these years must know, I have constantly opposed

bigness or racism in any form and specifically denounced Pretoria's policy of apartheid.

Right now, nevertheless, the black state of Uganda (which sits at the assembly) is involved in one of the wildest, most cruel patterns of government brutality. Chopping up opponents and feeding them to crocodiles is not a lesser sin than South African segregation. And Chad (which also voted) sometimes buries Christians alive in anthills.

When Stalin still ruled Russia millions of people were in prison camps or execution cells. This was widely known even though Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago" had yet to be written. But Russia remained a pillar of the UN without more than a tut-tut.

Portugal ran a full-scale, three-pronged colonial war; Haiti was bullied by murderous Tonio Macoutes of Papa Doc Duvalier; and Indonesians (in 1965-66) slaughtered some 350,000 to 500,000 "Communists" (mostly Chinese minority), sometimes playing football with their heads. All stayed in the UN.

Fair Play

If an international organization intends to practice fair play—a basic objective of the UN—it should do so toward all. The dictates of a majority according to its prejudices one year should not automatically be embodied as a precedent for the future.

It might have been wiser to postpone Arafat's speech until he had formed a "government in exile." His global standing remains to be formalized and one may only pray (dubiously) that arguing his case before the General Assembly may lessen the possibility of another Middle East war. If such proves true it will seem unfortunate that similar apportionments weren't encouraged for earlier de facto political leaders.

To "suspend" South Africa is unfair, emotionalism and as segregationist on a world scale as the silly, cruel discrimination that country practices at home. Above all, it was not only illogical to oust the Pretoria government at a moment when it is showing serious signs of reform; but blatantly unjust in terms of all other transgressors, past and present, who have smugly kept and still keep their seats in so-called respectability's greatest club.

Freedom Rebirth in Greek Vote

By Joseph Kraft

ATHENS.—Freedom will enjoy a kind of rebirth when Greeks go to the polls on Sunday in their first democratic elections in 10 years. Night after night in the last stages of the campaign, crowds of 100,000 or more filled the main square of downtown Athens.

Old men sported boutonnieres. Young girls wore their finery. There was singing and dancing and joking and rapturous shouting of slogans against the military junta which ran the country for seven years. The police were as polite as London bobbies at the old school. Even Constantine Caramanlis—the crusty Premier who has not wrongly been likened to Gen. de Gaulle—told a visitor the election was "like a fair."

A milestone in watchmaking history.

The electronic Omega Megaquartz 2'400: the first wristwatch to be officially endorsed as a "Marine Chronometer".



63 days of tests have redefined the notion of time.

Translated from "La Suisse Horlogère" of April 4, 1974, official organ of the Swiss Chamber of Watchmaking.

"In view of the extraordinary performances of the Megaquartz 2'400, two of these timepieces were submitted to the Neuchâtel Observatory to pass the very demanding tests of a Marine Chronometer.

They passed the tests with ease and Omega is now in possession of two Marine Chronometer certificates. This is a world premiere in watchmaking.

In fact, to date no wristwatch had received this endorsement, which was reserved until now for larger timepieces.

The results obtained by the two watches were far superior to the Observatory criteria. To quote an example, the variation allowed by the Neuchâtel Observatory for the rate-resumption is $\pm 1,5$ seconds. The two watches obtained a result of 0,005 and 0,003 of a second respectively."

A Marine Chronometer: the very image of precision and reliability.

A Marine Chronometer is one of the key instruments used in navigation. Human lives may depend on its function and precision. It must therefore be absolutely trustworthy, and so the tests Marine Chronometers must pass are merciless.

So far a Marine Chronometer was a bulky instrument whose movement could reach 90 cubic inches. Measuring only about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a cubic inch, the movement of the Megaquartz 2'400 is about 300 times smaller and gives the same dependability; in fact, it goes far beyond the standard demanded.

The secret of the exceptional precision of the Megaquartz 2'400.

Given that it is also regular, the more rapid the "beat" of a watch, the greater is its precision. In the Megaquartz 2'400, a wafer-thin quartz-crystal resonator vibrates 2,359,296 times a second. This kind of frequency, together with the new resources of micro-electronics, is one of the decisive factors which gives this fascinating watch its unprecedented accuracy.

Dependability measuring precision.

Provided its battery is changed once a year, an electronic watch will work autonomously for many

years. It follows that its accuracy should be maintained over the same length of time. After all, there is little purpose in breaking precision records if slight shocks or weak magnetic influences can disturb the correct timekeeping of a watch.

Omega precision and dependability

are one and the same thing. For example, before leaving the factory the movement of an Omega electronic watch has passed more than 1,000 controls. The Megaquartz 2'400 has also been tested to withstand a shock equivalent to 5,000 times the force of gravity.

1. **Omega Megaquartz 2'400.** High-frequency quartz-resonator watch. Splits each second into 2,359,296 parts. The world's most accurate wristwatch.

2. **Omega Time Computer.** (In the USA and Canada known as the Omega Digital.) Quartz-resonator watch with digital time display.

Special features.

Important features of the Omega Megaquartz 2'400 include a device for synchronization with an official time signal, and a special magnetic clutch - a time-zone changer - for international traveling.

These features all contribute to the individuality of the Megaquartz 2'400, making it truly exclusive.

The Megaquartz 2'400: distinguished leader of the Omega electronic range.

The Omega Megaquartz 2'400 Marine Chronometer is unique. It sets new standards for the electronic watch. And it is not alone in the Omega collection. Here may be found watches using the most sophisticated electronic systems: sonic resonators, quartz-crystal resonators and solid state with digital readout.

The choice of systems and styles offered by Omega and the price range of their electronic models is unequalled in the watch industry.

Omega guarantee and world service.

Omega has a service network that extends to 156 countries. At the same time that it perfected its electronic watches, Omega developed sophisticated service equipment for its dealers. Each electronic Omega is covered by the Omega International Guarantee.



OMEGA
the name you can trust in electronics

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Tenor Bites at Critic—Is This the End of Civilization?

By Harold C. Schonberg

In NEW YORK (N.Y.T.). The things that have been happening in the United States the past few weeks! A Democratic landslide, a tenor taking back to a music critic. A highly touted violinist, coming to New York with a program consisting of nothing but encore pieces. The break-up of civilization as we know it is upon us.

The tenor was Michele Molese, a leading artist of the New York City Opera, and he struck a blow for liberty that must have been feared by singers throughout the world.

Through the years he has been criticized by this writer for his "unrefined" vocal production. Molese suffered in silence, but something had been building up, and about two weeks ago the dam burst.

He did something that other singers have muttered about for years: the tenor who has had the nerve to do. After a fortissimo high C in "The Masked Ball," he suddenly advanced to the footlights.

"It pinched high C," he loudly announced, "was for Harold C. Schonberg." There! He said it! He got it out of his system!

He also got fired for unprofessional conduct.

Molese may have overreacted, but perhaps so did Julius Rudel

who runs the City Opera. Did the punishment fit the crime? All

that Molese did was add to the gaiety of the nations. He had never

said one anything like that before, and he certainly will not try it again.

He does not have to. He did it. Come back Michele. All is for

you. And here is your medal for bravery.

The Violinist

As for the violinist with the peculiar program, he was Eugene Fodor. This personable, 24-year-old fiddler tied for second place in the Moscow competition earlier this year, he was the first American violinist ever to place that high. He is from the West, is an American boy, and the feeling was that now the world of the violin had an equivalent to Van Cliburn in the piano world. His violin concerto was sold out, and every other seat was occupied by an adoring maiden. These girls listened with raptures rolled up in rapture, and they applauded with their hands way up. Shudder to think. Fodor definitely has sex appeal.

Well, he can play it! His concert showed fleet fingers and a big enough technique, as could be expected of a prizewinner in a major competition. What it did not show was a feeling for the fragile style of Beethoven and Brahms. The competition is stupendous. But nobody seems to stage of Philharmonic Hall with Sarasate, Wieniawski and Tchaikovsky. Ergo, the competition is nil. Fodor has staked out an area entirely for himself.

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Well, yes and no.

Elegance

The acknowledged great works of the literature of course demand greater depth, concentration, focus, shape and maturity. But 18th-century salon music demands something else, and it is something that the younger musicians brought up in a literal-minded tradition, and much harder to master. And that word is elegance. The traditional romances of romantic performance practice are still a mystery to most musicians. Either they play romantic music with a strict, severe approach, or they veer over into excess in the name of rubato and expression. It is hard to think of any young musician today who can play the kind of aristocracy that the better musicians of the previous century had as part of their very psyche.

This is not guesswork or hearsay. Listen to any of the Kreisler recordings of salon music. Listen (if you can find it) to Morin's early (C. 1952) recording of Wieniawski's "Caprice-Valse." Listen to the Heifetz recordings. All of these musicians and so many others of the time, had certain things in common. There was an emphasis on sound. There was a kind of rubato phrasing in which the basic

style was never disturbed. There was constant rise and fall to the line. As one studies the work of these violinists, it becomes clear that their art was surprisingly classic, in that the playing had a control and a purity far removed from the prevalent notion of high romanticism as an object of vulgarit

That is what makes the saxon music of the day so hard for modern violinists. They simply do not have the feeling for the delicate adjustments that made the work of Kreisler and his contemporaries

so poised and aristocratic. Fodor certainly didn't. He attempted to overpower the music instead of caress it. Since the music was slight to begin with, the result inevitably was a complete misrepresentation.

Yes, this music is very hard to play. Today's brilliant kids can whiz through the technical problems. But the evocation of a period, the fragrance of the melodies, the concept of bravura technique used to minimize rather than maximize a piece of music—there those brilliant kids find themselves in the middle of the Sahara without a canteen.

So, I say, "Well, can he play it?" He got it out of his system!

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Yes, this music is very hard to play. Today's brilliant kids can whiz through the technical problems. But the evocation of a period, the fragrance of the melodies, the concept of bravura technique used to minimize rather than maximize a piece of music—there those brilliant kids find themselves in the middle of the Sahara without a canteen.

So, I say, "Well, can he play it?" He got it out of his system!

Well, he can play it! His concert showed fleet fingers and a big enough technique, as could be expected of a prizewinner in a major competition. What it did not show was a feeling for the fragile style of Beethoven and Brah

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FINANCE

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S. Africa May Reduce Gold Sales

CHAMBERSBURG, Nov. 15.—South Africa gave notice yesterday it intends withholding some of its weekly gold production from the free bullion market.

The decision could push the free market price beyond \$300 an ounce in the next week.

De Jough, governor of South Africa Reserve Bank, said in a dinner in Pretoria this evening that if the current remittance in South Africa's balance of payments is sustained coming months there will be compelling need to sell any gold from official reserves or to full output.

Gold market sources said the central bank's motive in preparing to hold back gold might be to increase output of Krugerrands (one-ounce gold coins), to third of the mines' weekly production, which presently stands at around 17 tons.

The record of its gold and foreign reserves proves this. For months South Africa has been selling its total gold production,

plus a little from its reserves, regardless of moves in the bullion market.

Mr. De Jough said that U.S. corporations, institutional investors, pensions and trust funds diverted only a small percentage of their investment into gold, it would have a considerable influence on demand.

Economic observers commented that South Africa is apparently preparing to treat gold as supplies 70 per cent of the Western world's output—as a commodity similar to oil.

Those who want it will have to pay for it, the reasoning seems to be.

South Africa has pledged previously that it would not withhold gold from the free market supply and demand grounds.

The record of its gold and foreign reserves proves this. For months South Africa has been selling its total gold production,

U.S. Car Firms' Slump Dims Economic Outlook

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (NYT).—A worse-than-expected slump is apparently shifting to the winter in the automobile industry in recent weeks is leading the Ford administration to take a gloomier view of the nation's economic prospects in the coming months.

Because of plunging auto sales and snowballing layoffs in assembly plants, the President's economic advisers are revising their estimates downward for economic activity and upward for unemployment throughout the economy.

The evidence of recent weeks suggests that the economy is starting to slip and the major factor is the nation's motor-vehicle industry," said Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Greenspan said that the economy had held up well until September.

"Marked Weakening"

"But it appears that sometime in the last four to six weeks there has been a marked weakening," he said, adding that while the weakness is widespread, it is most apparent in the auto industry.

What is happening to the economy, Mr. Greenspan said, "is not materially different from what we expected." But the automobile slump, he continued, is worse than anticipated and threatens the "quality" of the economy as a whole is weaker.

Economic forecasts are still within the general ranges of a month or so ago, but are at the

Netherlands Agrees to Freeze but Rejects Reduction

U.S.-Dutch Talks Fail on N. Atlantic Air Traffic Cut

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (UPI).—Negotiations between the United States and the Netherlands on reducing airline seating capacity across the North Atlantic have ended in disagreement, a State Department spokesman said today.

There is no indication of a resumption of the negotiations the spokesman said.

The talks were the first of a series of negotiations with European countries in a U.S. effort to avoid subsidies for Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines.

The two U.S. carriers and almost all foreign airlines have suffered huge losses in their North Atlantic services this year.

Maintaining Status Quo

In Amsterdam, Dutch Transport Minister Tjerk Westerterp said today that although his talks in Washington were inconclusive, "I accomplished what could be

accomplished—maintaining the status quo."

He told newsmen upon his return to Holland that "from the way in which the talks ended I got the impression that the American authorities will not resort to unilateral intervention at short notice. This will give us some time to study the special aspects of the problem."

In Washington and earlier in The Hague, the American negotiators urged restriction of the North Atlantic capacity of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines in favor of the U.S. airlines, especially with regard to transatlantic passengers.

Mr. Westerterp said that the Americans ended the talks because the Dutch proposals were "insufficient."

He said the Dutch proposals included readiness by KLM to freeze its capacity for three years and to extend the bilateral negotiations to other European carriers involved in the problem.

He said he "established with

satisfaction" that American aircraft makers are worried about the official U.S. pressure on the Dutch and other Europeans.

"These plants are afraid this could lead to a serious employment problem. If SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System), Swissair and Sabena [Belgium] see their wings clipped as is now being tried with KLM, the American aircraft industry expects a loss of 137,000 man-hours in the next six years, or a loss of \$5.3 billion when expressed in money," he said.

The United States called for a cutoff of more than 50 per cent in KLM's North Atlantic passenger capacity.

It is understood that the Netherlands was prepared to freeze KLM seating capacity at last winter's level but was not prepared to agree to any reduction.

The Netherlands maintained that it is a small country and to a large extent its economy consists of international shipping and air transportation services.

The State Department plans to

U.S. Payments Deficit Drops During the Third Quarter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. balance-of-payments deficit declined substantially in the third quarter according to two measures released by the Commerce Department today.

The department said the deficit on its balance of payments transactions basis dropped to a seasonally-adjusted \$364 billion, up \$4.6 billion in the second quarter.

The department also revised downward the estimate for total corporate profits in the first and second quarters to reflect the effect of a switch to the last-in-first-out (LIFO) method of inventory accounting by an increasing number of U.S. businesses.

The department estimated that second-quarter profits were at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$16.6 billion, up \$4.6 billion in the second quarter.

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Observer Asylum

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK. Recently I discovered that I was going sane. It was surprisingly pleasant. There were weeks unbroken by fits of melancholia, rage, anxiety, despair, hypochondria or terror. Life, inexplicably, seemed worth living again, and I went through my daily rounds of whistling "Redwing" instead of bristling with hostility.

Pleasant, yes, but . . .

"If you permit yourself to sink into sanity and continue whistling 'Redwing' like this," the doctor explained, "you will be unfit to function in American society. You could very well end up . . ."

"In a sane asylum?" He gravely fingered committee papers.

I had placed myself in a traffic jam at 41st Street and Ninth Avenue whistling "Redwing" at the steering wheel while waiting to enter the Lincoln Tunnel.

All around me, other motorists were smashing their horns, grinding their fenders and bursting blood vessels. The notes of "Redwing" intensified their rage. "What's the matter? Aren't you crazy or something?" they shouted at me.

One must function, after all. How else can America fulfill its destiny? How else can fenders be smashed while going no place. The doctor prescribed strong treatment-television and news-paper immersion.

All of one day I sat strait-jacketed at the tube, being doused periodically with torrents of newspaper. Hypochondria burst into full flower almost immediately.

"You'd better quit whistling 'Redwing,' buster, and get your blood pressure checked," said the doctor. "And while you're at it, don't forget—you could be diabetic, have muscular dystrophy, be suffering from alcoholism without even knowing it and drop dead any instant of heart disease, stroke or failure to contribute to the Arthritis Fund."

The newspapers suggested that

early death was probable unless I jogged five miles a day in unpolluted air (presumably in the Antarctic), stopped eating beef (bowel cancer), stopped sleeping more than eight hours at a stretch (cerebral hemorrhage), and quit kissing women (influenza).

Tension. Fear. Anxiety. Only by changing an entire way of life could I survive to old age. Could I do it?

Not likely? Why not? Too set in my ways, perhaps?

Feelings of self-loathing and misery. Then—another dosing of newspapers. Am what is again? So you live to old age?" the newspaper laughed. "Hah! Do you know what that means? Unemployment. Sleepy-pension boarding houses. Shuffled off to play shuffleboard, starved on Social Security peanuts, ground down by inflationary cost rises, stuffed away in firetrap nursing homes."

Intense desire to weep, melancholia rampart. Sense of hopelessness. "All there is bad news tonight." "The box has taken over again." "The ozone layer of the atmosphere is being destroyed by gases emitted from aerosol cans." Despair. Sense of imminent doom. Qui. Who is emitting those doomful aerosol gases? Me. Every time I shave.

Intolerable sense of futility to go with guilt. After all, why give up beef, kissing and 8 1/2 hours' sleep, why move to the Antarctic to live in good air if the ozone layer is going to be wiped out anyhow by shaving cream?

The box attacks from the blind side. That graying hair—yes, it could indeed cost me my job as well as the love of ungray women. That early-evening fatigue—could it really be iron-poison blood?

I shall not go on. I describe only the first hour of television and newspaper immersion, and the full therapy lasts all day, and, in some cases, a full lifetime. At the end, one is normal again. Depressed, enraged, anxietyridden, desperate, terrorized—normal.

I no longer whistle "Redwing." I have forgotten the tune. The doctor says this is because I am again well adjusted to society.

Hey, I know an island far away. Let's go.

Mary Blame

British Casinos—A Booming Family Affair

LONDON (IHT).—The British have always been a betting people. There was cheating in the reign of Cymbeline, Henry VIII played one Sir Miles Partridge for the bells of St. Paul's Church and lost, while Elizabeth I, always more sensible, started a state lottery to earn revenues for harbor repairs. More bets are placed on general election results than on the Derby or the Grand National, and if British blues make it well-nigh impossible to buy a loaf of bread on a Sunday, you'll find your local gambling casino open and bustling. Just last week, in fact, the Bishop of Durham sent out a diocesan letter stating that gambling is a good thing:

"Our world is desperately looking for signs of hope," the bishop wrote. "Gambling may fulfill a need in this respect by giving those whose lives are very dull, and whose prospects are dim, something to dream about."

While most businesses are faltering, gambling booms. The Coral Leisure Group, which includes bookmaking, bingo parlors and four prestigious London casinos known collectively as the Curzon House Group, made a £2-million profit last year. Last summer on the Continent several casinos noted that business was off because gamblers felt they were being observed by taxmen, but no such thing happened in England. "I think that's sneaky," Bernard Coral, managing director of the Curzon House Group says of the nosy taxmen. "Typically French."

The Heyday

British gambling clubs went into a decline in the mid-19th century when it became impossible to prosecute a man for gambling debts; the heyday had come a century earlier when blades at Almack's, White's and the Cocoa Tree bet on everything from which raindrop would fall to the bottom of a windowpane first to whether a man who fell suddenly in the street outside a club was dead or not (by the time he gave the Sandwich its name).

Crockford's and his club ended in 1844. Crockford's re-opened as a bridge club and has now emerged as the pride of the Curzon House Group's holdings in a Nash house on Carlton House Terrace with Italianate-Victorian coffered ceilings (much praised in Moncur Conaway's "Travels in South Kensington" published in 1882) and a dining room by Sir Cecil Beaton. In these sedate precincts, members play French and American roulette, blackjack, kalo (kind of rummy), punto banco, stud poker, and, inevitably, backgammon.

"Financially, backgammon brings in nothing," says Bernard Coral. "But the people who are interested produce an atmosphere, it creates traffic."

Chemin de fer is no longer popular in England because the gaming laws restrict credit. It has been replaced by baccarat and its American version, punto banco. The difference between French and Amer-



W. Crockford, London club owner in 1830s.

ican roulette is that in the American, there are no rakes—chips are scooped up by hand and so the game is faster (though stakes tend to be higher at French roulette). Craps are also played, though in an oddly subdued way when no Americans are around.

"An all-English crowd is too inhibited," Mr. Coral says. "When there are no Americans around we play it in the English way, though the team try to shout and get it along."

There is none of the manic intensity of Las Vegas or the breath-taking elegance and daring of sky-the-limit Tonti Va week at Deanville. Even if the law allowed, Mr. Coral wouldn't keep his tables open all night as Monte Carlo did last summer for the sheikhs. "We don't need to," he says simply. His casinos are year-round family affairs.

"Another basic difference in our approach is that this is a club, so there's a social aspect, while in the States, certainly in Las Vegas, it's completely impersonal. They're not interested in who's standing next to them, they just play until their eyes drop out."

Bernard Coral's father, Joe, was born in Russia, came to England at six and became a bookmaker at racecourses in 1926. In 1942, when the law allowed bookmakers to open betting shops (an event followed by someone opening the London School of Turf Accountancy), Joe Coral went public. His group now runs 650 betting shops and last summer at a race meeting at Cheltenham, Mrs. Joe Coral sat next to the Queen Mother.

Bernard Coral, a lean, tidy family man, started in bookmaking which he loved and considered as the most respectable of professions. You have to be honest. A good bookmaker requires integrity and being good at figures, a nimble mind and a sense for people. Knowing the people who are betting gives you an indication of how to shape your book."

Mr. Coral says one can recognize each man's "gambling fingerprints." Alan Watts, deputy managing director of the Curzon House Group, who studied croupiership at Cannes, Baden-Baden and San Remo and music at Cambridge, agrees. "If you want to know a man's character, watch him gamble. The most interesting thing about the business is the people."

Both men agree that, thanks to the Gaming Board, British gambling is a model of honesty after some rough moments in the '60s when loopholes let in undesirable elements. Mr. Watts claims that British gambling is the most honest possible and with profit margins for the house dictated by the Gaming Board, the most potentially profitable for the gambler. Since Mr. Coral says all gamblers know they're going to lose, perhaps the advantage in Britain is that it can take longer.

The Gaming Board also has a killjoy side: It forbids casinos to advertise, live entertainment is banned and even drinks may not be served in the gaming rooms.

A Change

Mr. Coral has been brooding for some time about changing the outfit his women croupiers wear—cream blouses with a fit-all-size wraparound skirt. He wistfully sees them in something low-cut with diamante straps, but doubts the Gaming Board will pass it.

Women croupiers are less a lure than a need and Mr. Coral would prefer suitable men. Both he and Mr. Watts admire the elegance of a trained French croupier:

"French roulette gives you an atmosphere, it's a presentation, it's beautiful," says Mr. Coral. Mr. Watts, who was taught by a Frenchman, says there's nothing more elegant than a French croupier handing out change on his palette.

Las Vegas, Las Vegas! Watts, a cool-eyed mathematician, because of the computerized back-up system that details the earnings from each table in a flash. Mr. Coral, who doesn't like gambling except for an occasional golf bet, liked the all-star entertainment, but was startled by the Las Vegas style roulette table.

"I'm a bookmaker and I was brought up on getting value for my book," he says. "The minute I saw that double zero, I left."

PEOPLE: Jimmy Hoffa Back In the Running

Former Teamsters president James R. Hoffa, 61, says he is seeking the nomination to lead his old Detroit Local 299. Hoffa, who was barred from engaging in union activity until 1960 under terms of his parole on a jury-tainting conviction, said that his nomination for the local presidency would not violate the parole ban. Only a ruling by U.S. Attorney-General William Saxbe can keep him out of the race, Hoffa said.

* * *

Derek Podmore appeared in the Market Drayton, England, court this week, wearing a black Scuba diver's outfit with two pleasant feather in his hair, to answer charges that he had committed cruelty to a frog by swallowing it. Podmore had swallowed a frog live in between drinks in a Market Drayton tavern. The court dismissed the case after Podmore's attorney compared the act to fishermen using frogs as live bait. Podmore says he's now set for a go at the world frog-swallowing record. He had no comment on the feathers.

* * *

Robert Orr, the dentist from Masset, British Columbia, who overturned candy counters in a store to protest the effects of candy on children's teeth, has been ordered to pay \$12 in damages in return for a conditional discharge. He was convicted this week of willful damage to the store in the Oct. 22 incident. He plans to appeal.

* * *

Marta Mitchell has lost an appeal for an increase in temporary alimony in a New York case. Said the judge, Michael G. Plaistoff, after the hearing notwithstanding, the attorney did not overlook a material facts." She will continue to get \$1,000 a week from former U.S. Attorney-General Merton Mitchell instead of \$3,000 that she had asked. She had also sued for legal fees—she getting \$3,500.

* * *

Omar Bradley, 80, the only living U.S. general with five stars, was discharged from the University of California Medical Center in Los Angeles Wednesday. He had been hospitalized for days with tracial bronchitis.

Col. Norma Brown became first woman named to command a U.S. Air Force base this week. She has been named commander of Goodfellow AFB in San Angelo, Colo. She takes up her post on Nov. 29.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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